

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

DT 203

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and area of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use typewriter, word processor or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Eagle Ranger Station

other name/site number Eagle Guard Station, Sol Duc Ranger Station

2. Location

street & number Approximately 11.6 miles south of Highway 101 on Upper Sol Duc Rd. not ☐ for publication

Lake Crescent Sub-district

city or town Olympic National Park Headquarters, Port Angeles

☐ vicinity

state Washington

code WA

county Clallam

code 009

zip code 98362

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this

property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐

entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐

determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation Sheet.

☐

determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐

removed from the National Register.

☐

other, (explain:)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and area of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use typewriter, word processor or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Eagle Ranger Station

other name/site number Eagle Guard Station, Sol Duc Ranger Station

2. Location

street & number Approximately 11.6 miles south of Highway 101 on Upper Sol Duc Rd. not ☐ for publication
Lake Crescent Sub-district

city or town Olympic National Park Headquarters, Port Angeles ☐ vicinity

state Washington code WA county Clallam code 009 zip code 98362

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☒ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this

property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐

entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐

determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation Sheet.

☐

determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐

removed from the National Register.

☐

other, (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

2

structures

3

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter N/A if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Resources of Olympic National Park

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Camp (Ranger Station)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Camp (Visitor Contact Station)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th / Early 20th Century American Movements
Bungalow / Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Wood Shake
roof Wood Shake
other Stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Summary: The Eagle Ranger Station Historic District, known today as the Sol Duc Ranger Station, is comprised of three buildings sited on a small, shaded knoll set against a backdrop of dense woodlands. The buildings are generally rectangular, of wood-frame construction, with shake-covered roofs. The complex is located about 11.6 miles south of Highway 101, approximately 40 miles southwest of Port Angeles, Washington, and in the Lake Crescent sub-district of Olympic National Park. The buildings are in good condition and continue to function much as they did historically. All three buildings are basically intact and appear much the same as they did after their construction in the 1930s by the United States Forest Service. The complex is a fine example of two property types identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government (Forest Service); and Architecture (Bungalow/Craftsman). The district has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Criterion A: Politics/Government

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance

Criterion A: 1936 - 1940

Criterion C: 1936 - 1940

Significant Dates

1936, 1940

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

United States Forest Service
Civilian Conservation Corps

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- ☐ **Previous documentation on file (NPS):**
- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
#
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
#

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of Repository:

Eagle Ranger Station
Name of Property

Gallam County, WA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	10	435550	5313500	3	10	435725	5313300
	zone	easting	northing		zone	easting	northing
2	10	435700	5313434	4	10	435550	5313300

____ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the district is formed by an irregular polygon encompassing the building and two structures as well as the forest surroundings on the landform on which the ranger station sits.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the ranger station residence, garage, generator house, a gravel driveway and portion of the Sol Duc Road, the grass lawn and landscaped grounds, and the immediate surrounding forest setting to convey a sense of the historic setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail E.H. Evans, Historian / Stephanie Toothman, Regional Historian (1986), Gretchen Luxenberg, Historian (1998), and Jacilee Wray, Anthropologist (2005).

organization National Park Service, Columbia Cascade Support Office

date 1986/1998

street & number 909 1st Avenue

telephone (206) 220-4138

city or town Seattle

State Washington

zip code 98104-1060

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A 7.5 minute USGS map indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Eagle Ranger Station: Clallam County, WA

Page 1

Narrative Description: The Eagle Ranger Station Historic District, also referred to as the Sol Duc Ranger Station, was constructed by the United States Forest Service (USFS) in the 1930s as part of that government agency's desire to have patrol stations in highly traveled areas of the national forest. It is located about 11.6 miles south of Highway 101, and about 40 miles from the city of Port Angeles, Washington. The complex is sited on a small, shady knoll with a backdrop of dense evergreens.

The main residence was constructed by the Forest Service in 1936. Following the establishment of Olympic National Park in 1938, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) working at a side camp just north of the ranger station completed some stone work and landscaping at Eagle Ranger Station. The CCC also provided labor to construct the powerhouse and lighting plant (the generator house) a few feet behind the ranger station, around 1940. This building is one of the numerous administrative buildings constructed by the Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. This complex was turned over to the National Park Service in 1938, when the NPS inherited all of the USFS designed and constructed buildings and structures through the transfer of Forest Service lands to the National Park Service when a new national park was established in what was formerly a national monument. This complex remains as one of only five Forest Service ranger stations left within Olympic National Park.

The style of architecture exhibited in this historic district indicates USFS construction methods and techniques. Beginning in 1905, the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula through the establishment of the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty years, a network of administrative structures facilitating the forest rangers and guards (seasonal assistance) patrol of this immense territory evolved. Ranger stations were usually built at more accessible frontcountry sites, while guard stations were typically constructed at remote backcountry sites reached only by trail. As the ranks of forest personnel swelled and trails were built into the rugged interior of the forest, more stations were built. These complexes usually consisted of living/sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a tool/wood shed, a shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral, and generator house. This complex has the only extant generator house within Olympic National Park.

The ranger station residence is rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 24' x 28' and set on a concrete foundation. It is 1-1/2 stories in height with a rear 1-story addition measuring 16' x 19' 6". The building is 2 bays wide and built of wood-frame construction sheathed with wood shakes. A gable roof over the main building section is intersected by a cross-gable extending to the east (rear addition). A slightly extended roofline on the main facade creates a porch overhang supported by squared wooden posts with corner braces, set on a rustic stone base. The windows are 6-over-6 double-hung sash, with multi-paned fixed sash with 3-pane transoms above in places. Vertical wooden board shutters exhibit the distinctive Forest Service symbol of a decorative evergreen tree cut into the center of the shutter panels. The only alterations appear to be the addition at the rear of the building (possibly, and constructed prior to 1952), and the addition of the front porch.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 and 8

Eagle Ranger Station: Clallam County, WA

Page 2

The Eagle Ranger Station Garage was constructed by the Forest Service in 1936. The garage is a simple, straightforward, functional building designed for a specific purpose. It is rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 21' x 27' in size, and set on a concrete foundation. There is a recessed loading platform on the building's southeast corner. It is 1-story in height and constructed of wood-frame wall construction sided with wood shakes. The steeply-pitched gable roof with no overhang is sheathed in wood shakes. The building has multi-paned fixed sash with plain board surrounds, and a wooden, double-leaf garage door constructed of vertical boards with pairs of "X" bracing for support but providing a design element to the otherwise functional structure. Sited at the edge of a dense hemlock forest, a gravel driveway leads to the garage which is about 15' from the station's residence. The only alterations appear to be (possibly) the addition of a concrete foundation and the replacement of wood flooring in the recessed platform of the building.

The Eagle Ranger Station Generator House was completed in 1940 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Following the creation of Olympic National Park, the CCC completed numerous projects around the park between 1939 and 1942. The generator house is square in shape, measuring 10' x 10' in size, and sits on a concrete foundation inlaid with stones. It is 1-story and has wood-frame wall construction sheathed with wooden shakes. The structure has a distinct hipped roof with a hipped roof cupola, the top of which is graced with a globe-shaped finial. The roof is sheathed in wooden shakes. There are window openings on three sides and a wooden door centered on the main (west) facade. Interior walls consist of plaster on wire mesh. This structure is sited on a densely wooded hillside approximately 50' east of the Eagle Ranger Station residence. It appears as it did historically and there are no known alterations to have occurred.

The Eagle Ranger Station Historic District continues to exhibit the qualities of its original design and method of construction as built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the United States Forest Service in an effort to establish a presence on the ground. The USFS eventually completed an extensive network of trails, shelters, and guard and ranger stations across national forest lands on the peninsula in order to protect valuable stands of timber. The Eagle Ranger Station complex is a representative example of the types of buildings and structures built in the backcountry by the USFS. Using local, natural materials in a straightforward, functional manner, the USFS designed and built dozens of these types of buildings over its tenure as land steward for the purpose of assisting forest rangers in their diverse range of duties. This complex of buildings stands out as a distinct example of wood-frame construction in a style that utilizes the Bungalow/Craftsman philosophy of design, as well as the Rustic idiom of architecture. The district retains a high degree of integrity in its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and exhibits the registration requirements identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park.

SEE ATTACHED INVENTORY CARDS PREPARED IN 1982 FOR PROPERTY.

Statement of Significance:

Summary: The Eagle Ranger Station Historic District is significant for its association with politics and government (United States Forest Service) activities within what is today Olympic National Park (criterion A). The district also is an example of the distinctive type of architectural style, Bungalow/Craftsman, utilized by the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8

Eagle Ranger Station: Clallam County, WA

Page 3

United States Forest Service in its years managing the national forest lands on the Olympic Peninsula prior to the establishment of the national park (criterion C). Built between 1936 and 1940, the three buildings comprising the historic district are representative of the types of buildings that the United States Forest Service constructed to accomplish one of its objectives on the Olympic Peninsula--protecting the valuable stands of timber the agency was charged with managing--by building an extensive network of ranger, guard and patrol cabins, shelters, and lookouts. These buildings embodied a simpler version of the distinctive Bungalow/Craftsman style of architecture, popular for domestic dwellings in urban areas and streetcar suburbs in the 1910s and 1920s. The complex exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship and is indicative of two property types identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government (sub-type: USFS) and Architecture (sub-type: Bungalow/Craftsman). The district has integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth for these properties in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

Narrative: As road construction and recreational development invited a broader public to venture to the Olympic Peninsula, its earlier reputation as an untamed wilderness diminished. Accessibility provided by the loop highway encircling Mount Olympus National Monument was only one agent in the opening of the interior wilderness to recreational pursuits. Beginning in 1905 and continuing for 33 years, lands now included in the inland portion of the national park were under the administrative jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service. Although multiple resource management was, and is today, the underpinning of the USFS administrative policies, timber management received particular emphasis in the Olympics. Following the appointment of Rudo L. Fromme as Olympic Forest Supervisor in 1911, plans were initiated to develop a comprehensive trail system to facilitate management of timber and other resources, with the specific concern of forest fire prevention and suppression. This trail system would include shelters, houses, sheds, and phone lines to assist the forest rangers in their fire suppression work.

The Eagle Ranger Station Historic District, with its residence, garage, and generator house, was built between 1936 and 1940, and reflects the intense USFS program to manage the natural resources of the national monument, followed by the National Park Service, which inherited these Forest Service administrative facilities for its use. The district represents the stewardship efforts by the Forest Service and National Park Service to manage the lands on the peninsula. The USFS was charged with protecting national forest lands and accomplished this through the creation of a vast network of trails, shelters, guard and ranger stations, and other buildings and structures. This network of resources greatly assisted the forest ranger in getting supplies into the backcountry and in conducting his work. By the 1930s, part of a ranger's job was to assist backcountry travelers, and these stations responded to the need of greeting and assisting hikers by serving as a contact station. To devise and construct this network of facilities was a tremendous effort in terms of human and fiscal resources.

The Eagle Ranger Station complex benefited from Snider CCC camp that was established 15 miles down the Sol Duc. Work crews from Camp Snider not only constructed the generator house for this ranger station complex, but they also developed a nearby campground facility, completed a parking area at the end of the Sol Duc Road, improved a water supply system for the Sol Duc Hot Springs, and completed stone work at the ranger station.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 and 9 Eagle Ranger Station: Clallam County, WA Page 4

The construction of this ranger station represents an important period of great growth and development of the Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula in the 1930s. With the creation of Olympic National Park and the gradual introduction of air surveillance in fire management following World War II, construction of ranger and guard stations subsided. The NPS inherited a lot of Forest Service facilities in 1938, including the Eagle Ranger Station complex. Many of these Forest Service facilities were taken over by the NPS and continued to be used as they were historically; many others were demolished over time by the NPS because of a different land management philosophy and administrative policies. This complex has remained intact, and continues to serve national park visitors today much as it did historically when the lands were managed by the Forest Service. Of the few remaining Forest Service complexes within the park, this station has the only extant and intact generator house.

The historic district is a noteworthy example of a style of architecture that was popular during the era but which the Forest Service executed in its own distinct way (criterion C). Rectangular forms, gable roofs and dormers with roof eaves and exposed rafter ends, front porches, multi-paned sash or casement windows, and the predominant use of wood and other natural materials are typical of these structures. Use of a standard exterior paint scheme, one that blended with the natural environment, and the Forest Service pine tree symbol, distinguished these structures as uniquely Forest Service. The architectural expression of the small generator house within the complex reflects the Rustic style of design, an ethic and philosophy as much as an architectural expression. The use of local, native materials applied in a manner that subordinates the structure within the landscape is the guiding principle of this style. The Rustic idiom advocated employing designs, materials, and sitings that were closely integrated with the surrounding landscape. The generator house is an excellent example of this style of architecture. The Eagle Ranger Station Historic District exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship, and continues to reflect the values and philosophies of its builders in its architectural expressions and use.

The Eagle Ranger Station Historic District is an example of two property types identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government/Politics and Architecture. It retains a high degree of integrity in its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

Bibliography: Evans, Gail. Historic Resource Study. NPS. 1983; draft, national register nomination, 1986.

PNRO

INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SITE I.D. NO.

NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE

172

EAGLE GUARD STATION RESIDENCE
(SOLEDUCK RANGER STATION RESIDENCE)

SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.)

Upper Soleduck Road; approx. 11.6 miles
south of Highway 101

CITY/VICINITY

Approx. 40 miles S.W. of Port Angeles, Washington

COUNTY

STATE

OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362

1. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXISTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

Constructed in 1936 by the U.S. Forest Service, the present Soleduck Ranger Station Residence was originally known as the Eagle Guard Station Residence. Following the establishment of Olympic National Park in 1938, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) working at a side camp just north of the ranger station, completed some stone work and landscaping at the guard station. In addition, the CCC provided labor to construct the power house and lighting plant (the generator house) around 1940, a few feet behind the guard station. This structure is one of numerous administrative buildings constructed by the U.S. Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. Beginning in 1905 the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula, then included in the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty three years, a network of administrative structures facilitating the forest rangers and guards (seasonal assistants) in patrolling this immense territory, evolved. Ranger stations, usually erected at more accessible front country sites, and guard stations, typically built at back country locations only reached by trail, played an important role in the Forest Service's efforts to pursue its multiple resource land use policy. Before 1911 only a few ranger and guard stations were built (including Storm King, Interrorem, and Louella). But as the ranks of forest personnel swelled, and trails were built into the rugged interior, more stations were added. Often these ranger and guard stations consisted of living/sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a tool/wood shed, a shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral. With the arrival of the CCC on the peninsula in the 1930s, Forest

14. CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT☐ GOOD☐ FAIR☐ DETERIORATED☐ RUINS

15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)

☐ YES☒ NO☐ UNKNOWN

16. SIGNIFICANCE

Service-administered lands witnessed a great boom in fire prevention and recreation development. The construction of Forest Service ranger and guard stations reached epoch proportions. By the end of the 1930s no fewer than twelve ranger stations and nearly thirty guard stations stood in existence on the Olympic Peninsula. Many of these 1930s Forest Service-built administrative buildings embodied physical characteristics reflecting the Rustic Style, a style that advocated employing designs, materials, and sitings that were closely integrated with the surrounding landscape. The pine tree symbol, identified with both the Forest Service and the CCC, became widely used during the 1930s. With the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938 and the gradual introduction of air surveillance in fire management following World War II, ranger and guard station construction subsided. More recently many existing structures have been demolished. In 1984 only four Forest Service ranger stations and eight guard stations are extant on the Olympic

7. CLASSIFICATION

5. ORIGINAL USE

Residence

6. PRESENT USE

Residence

9. RATING

10. DATE

1936

8. UTM ZONE

10

EASTING

4356505313375

NORTHING

5313375

11. REGION

PNR

SCALE

1:24

(1:825)

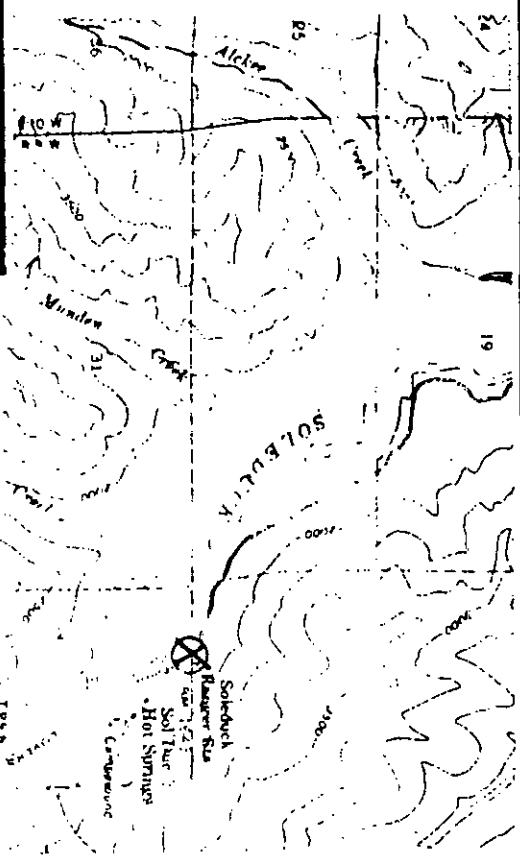
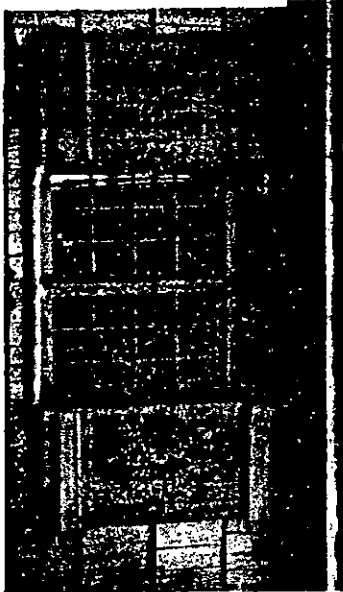
OTHER

Mt. Tom

QUAD

NAME

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION



NEG. 29:14

NEG. 29:15

T. 29N., R. 9W., SEC. -, W.M.

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT ☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ MALE

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY ☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED ☒ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEY ☐ NR ☐ HML ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☒ NPS ☐ STATE

21. REFERENCE—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

Evans, Gail E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park.
 Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

Richter, Elizabeth. 1978. Cultural Resource Overview of the Olympic National Forest, Washington, Vol. I and II.
 Washington, D.C.: Jack McCormick and Associates.

White, D. H. c. 1933. "Map of Olympic Peninsula, Washington." Tacoma, Washington: D. H. White. Photocopy.
 (located in OLYM history files.)

22. INVENTORIED BY Gail E. H. Evans AFFILIATION NPS DATE 9/82, 1984

PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

SITE I.D. NO.

<p>7. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 172 EAGLE GUARD STATION RESIDENCE (SOLEDUCK RANGER STATION RESIDENCE)</p>	<p>5. ORIGINAL USE</p>	<p>7. CLASSIFICATION</p>
<p>8. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.)</p>	<p>6. PRESENT USE</p>	<p>9. RATING</p>
<p>4. CITY/VICINITY</p>	<p>COUNTY</p>	<p>10. DATE</p>
<p>12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS</p>	<p>STATE</p>	<p>11. REGION</p>

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXISTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

(continued from page one)

Peninsula. The Eagle Guard Station is one of five guard stations now standing in Olympic National Park.

Irregular in shape; main block measures 24' x 28'; 1 1/2 stories with rear 1 story addition measuring 16' x 19'6"; wood-frame wall construction sheathed with wood shakes; gable roof over main block of building with cross gable extending to the east; poured concrete foundation (main block); concrete slab (rear addition); 6-over-6, double-hung sash, and multi-light fixed sash windows; wood shutters with decorative evergreen tree cut in wood. Alterations: possible addition at rear prior to 1952; front porch added. Siting: located on small, shaded knoll; gravel driveway on north side; approx. 10' from Upper Soleduck River Road, and 15' from garage building (173).

16. SIGNIFICANCE

The Eagle Guard Station, consisting of a residence, garage, and generator house, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1984, all three buildings are nearly fifty years old. As a building group, the Eagle Guard Station represents well a period of fire protection and recreational development by the U.S. Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. These three buildings are among numerous Forest Service structures constructed

14. CONDITION ☐ EXCELLENT ☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ DETERIORATED ☐ RUINS ☐ DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT) ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

15. SIGNIFICANCE

during the 1930s that served as residence quarters for Forest Service guards. Although many 1930s' Forest Service ranger and guard stations (such as the Elwha, Jackson and North Fork Quinalt stations), typically had generator houses associated with the station complex, that were stylistically similar to the one at this guard station, Eagle Guard Station has the only extant and intact generator house presently in the park. In addition, the Eagle Guard Station is one of very few extant Forest Service built guard stations that retains its physical integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED
☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

20. EXISTING SURVEYS

☐ NR ☐ NPL ☐ HABS ☐ MAER-1 ☐ MAER ☐ MPS ☐ STATE
☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER

22. INVENTORIED BY

AFFILIATION

DATE

PNRO INVENTORY

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SITE I.D. NO.

1 NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE

173

EAGLE GUARD STATION GARAGE
(SOLEDUCK RANGER STATION GARAGE)

SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)

Upper Soleduck Road; approx. 11.6 miles south of Highway 101

CITY/CIVICITY

STATE
n, Washington

Approx. 40 ml

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362

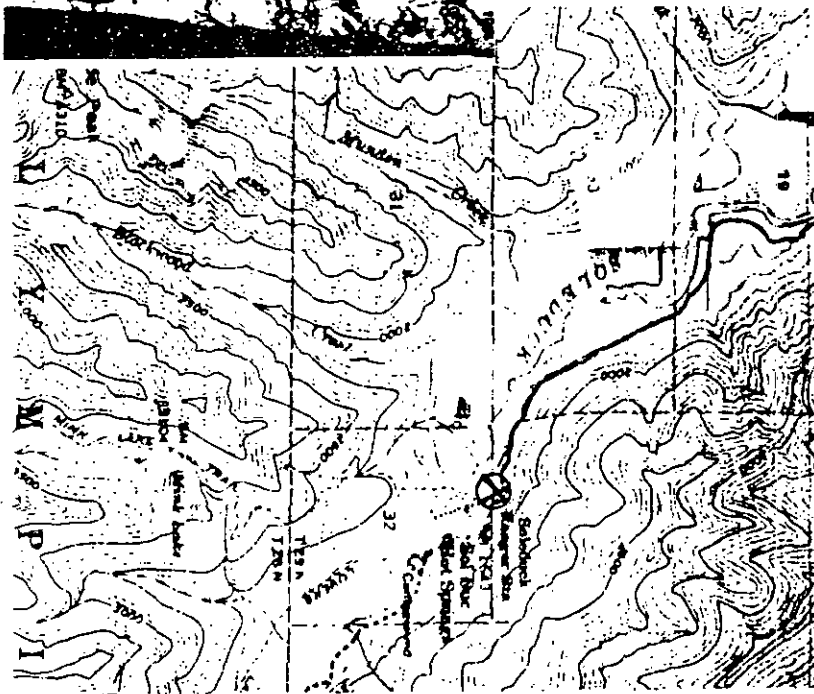
3 DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXISTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT RULERS ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS ETC

Constructed in 1936 by the U.S. Forest Service, the present Soleduck Ranger Station Garage was originally known as the Eagle Guard Station Garage. Following the establishment of Olympic National Park in 1938, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) working at a side camp just to the north of the guard station, completed some stone work and landscaping at the guard station. In addition, the CCC provided labor to construct the power house and lighting plant (generator house) around 1940 located a few feet behind (east of) the guard station residence. This structure is one of numerous administrative buildings constructed by the U.S. Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. Beginning in 1905 the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula, then included in the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty three years, a network of administrative structures facilitating the forest rangers and guards (seasonal assistants) in patrolling this immense territory, evolved. Ranger stations, usually erected at more accessible front country sites, and guard stations, typically built at back country locations only reached by trail, played an important role in the Forest Service's efforts to pursue its multiple resource land use policy. Before 1911 only a few ranger and guard stations were built (including Storm King, Interrorem, and Louella). But as the ranks of forest personnel swelled, and trails were built into the rugged interior, more stations were added. Often these ranger and guard stations consisted of living/sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a tool/wood shed, a shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral. With the arrival of the CCC on the peninsula in the 1930s,

14	CONDITION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS
15.	DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		

18 SIGNIFICANCE

Forest Service-administered lands witnessed a great boom in fire prevention and recreation development. The construction of Forest Service ranger and guard stations reached epoch proportions. By the end of the 1930s no fewer than twelve ranger stations and nearly thirty guard stations stood in existence on the Olympic Peninsula. Many of these 1930s Forest Service-built administrative buildings embodied physical characteristics reflecting the Rustic Style, a style that advocated employing designs, materials, and sitings that were closely integrated with the surrounding landscape. The pine tree symbol, identified with both the Forest Service and the CCC, became widely used during the 1930s. With the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938 and the gradual introduction of air surveillance in fire management following World War II, ranger and guard station construction subsided. More recently many existing structures have been demolished. In 1984 only four Forest Service ranger stations and eight guard stations are extant on the Olympic



NEG. 29:17

NEG. 29:19

T. 29N., R. 9W., SEC. -, W.M.

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

☐ YES

☒ NO

☐ NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

☐ YES, LIMITED

☐ YES, UNLIMITED

☒ NO

☐ UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS

☐ NRI

☐ NPL

☐ CHASS

☐ MAER-1

☐ MAER

☒ NPS

☐ STATE

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

Evans, Gail E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park. Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.
 Righter, Elizabeth. 1978. Cultural Resource Overview of the Olympic National Forest, Washington, Vol. I and II. Washington, D.C.: Jack McCormick and Associates.
 White, D. H. c. 1933. "Map of Olympic Peninsula, Washington." Tacoma, Washington: D. H. White. Photocopy. (located in OLYM history files.)

22. INVENTORIED BY

Gail E. H. Evans

AFFILIATION

NPS

DATE

9/82, 1984

PNPRO INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division
Westlin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO.					5. ORIGINAL USE	7. CLASSIFICATION	9. RATING
2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE	173				8. UTM ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
EAGLE GUARD STATION GARAGE (SOLEDUCK RANGER STATION GARAGE)							
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.)	6. PRESENT USE				SCALE	1:24	1:82.5
4. CITY/VICINITY	COUNTY				STATE	QUAD	NAME

17. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXISTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

(continued from page one)

peninsula. The Eagle Guard Station is one of five guard stations now standing in Olympic National Park.

Rectangular in shape; measures 21' x 27'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction with shake siding; steep pitched gable roof with shakes; poured concrete, and concrete slab foundation; recessed loading platform on southeast corner of building; multi-light fixed sash windows with plain board surrounds; wood double-leaf garage door. Alterations: possibly new concrete foundation and replacement of wood flooring in recessed platform. Siting: located on a cut away section of a steep slope at the edge of a dense hemlock forest; gravel driveway leads to building; approx. 15' from **Eagle Guard** Station (172).

16. SIGNIFICANCE

The Eagle Guard Station, consisting of a residence, garage, and generator house, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1984, all three buildings are nearly fifty years old. As a building group, the Eagle Guard Station represents well a period of fire protection and recreational development by the U.S. Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. These three buildings are among numerous Forest Service structures constructed during the 1930s that served as residence quarters for Forest Service guards. Although many 1930s' Forest Service

CONDITION ☐ EXCELLENT ☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ DETERIORATED ☐ RUINS ☐ DANGER OF DEMOLITION? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN
(SPECIFY THREAT)

16. SIGNIFICANCE

ranger and guard stations (such as the Elwha, Jackson and North Fork Quinalt stations), typically had generator houses associated with the station complex, that were stylistically similar to the one at this guard station, Eagle Guard Station has the only extant and intact generator house presently in the park. In addition, the Eagle Guard Station is one of very few extant Forest Service built guard stations that retains its physical integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED
☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

20. EXISTING SURVEYS

☐ N/R ☐ N/H ☐ H/BS ☐ HAER-1
☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER

☐ HAER ☐ NPS ☐ STATE

22. INVENTORIED BY

AFFILIATION

DATE

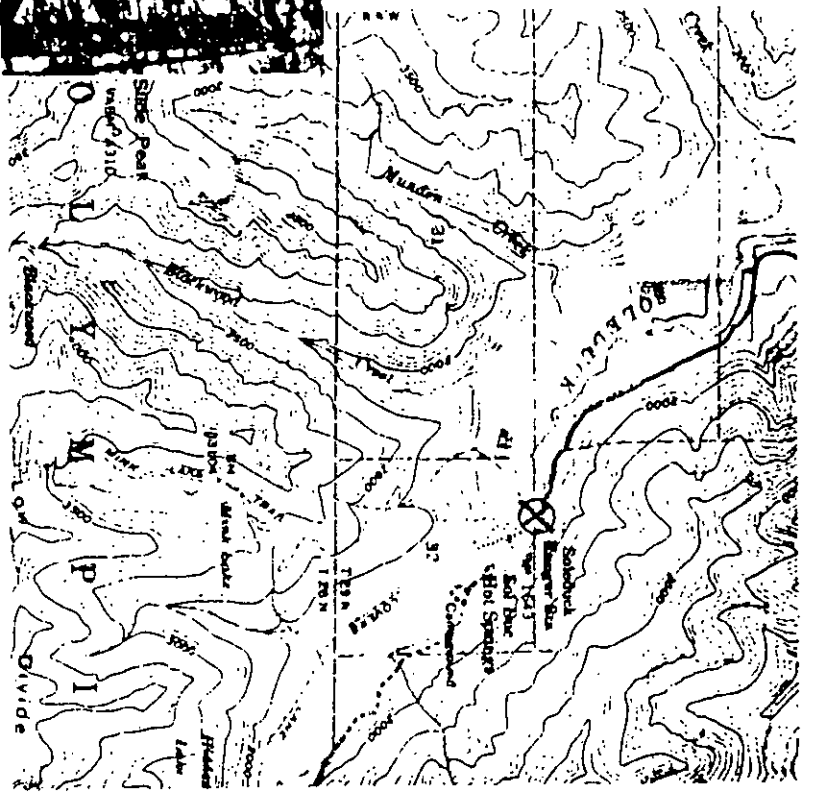
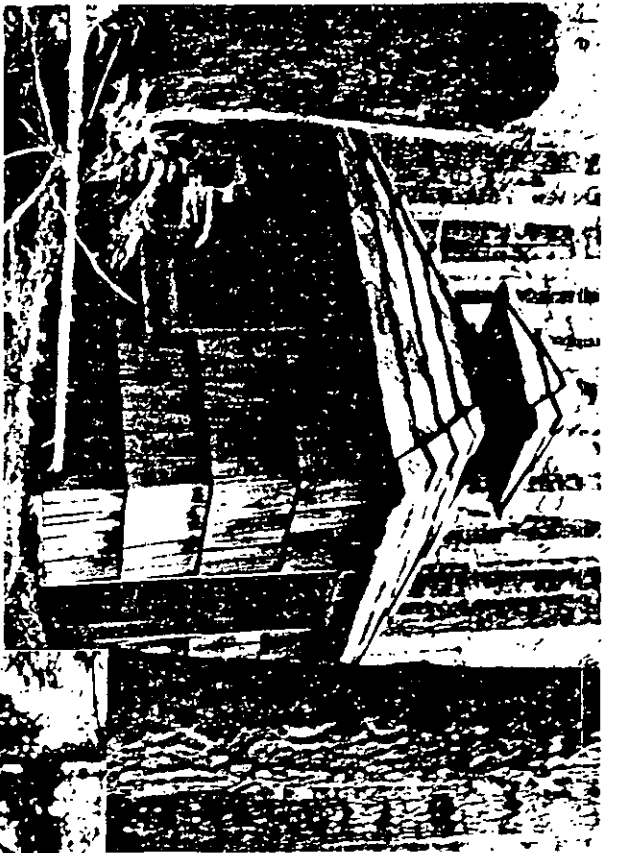
12	OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS
----	---------------------

13 DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXISTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

14	CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS
15.	DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN Scheduled for Removal (1982)				

18 SIGNIFICANCE

1930s, Forest Service-administered lands witnessed a great boom in fire prevention and recreation development. The construction of Forest Service ranger and guard stations reached epoch proportions. By the end of the 1930s no fewer than twelve ranger stations and nearly thirty guard stations stood in existence on the Olympic Peninsula. Many of these 1930s Forest Service-built administrative buildings embodied physical characteristics reflecting the Rustic Style, a style that advocated employing designs, materials, and sitings that were closely integrated with the surrounding landscape. The pine tree symbol, identified with both the Forest Service and the CCC, became widely used during the 1930s. With the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938 and the gradual introduction of air surveillance in fire management following World War II, ranger and guard station construction subsided. More recently many existing structures have been demolished. In 1984 only four Forest Service ranger stations and eight guard stations



NEG. 29:23

NEG. 29:25

T.29N., R.9W., SEC.-, W.M

10. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?

☐ YES

NO

NAME _____

10. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

☐ YES, LIMITED
☒ NO

☐ YES, UNLIMITED
☐ UNKNOWN

1

20. EXISTING SURVEYS

NO	COL
----	-----

☐ NH₄⁺

TV

OTHER

☐

2

1

DATE

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

Evans, Carl E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park.
Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

Righter, Elizabeth. 1978. Cultural Resource Overview of the Olympic National Forest, Washington.

Vol. I and II. Washington, D.C.: Jack McCormick and Associates.

White, D. H. c. 1933. "Map of Olympic Peninsula, Washington." Tacoma, Washington: D. H. White. Photocopy. (Located in OLYM history files.)

22. INVENTORIED BY

Gall E. H. Evans

AFFILIATION

NPS

DATE _____

9/82, 1984

constructed during the 1930s that served as residence quarters for Forest Service guards. Although many 1930s' Forest Service ranger and guard stations (such as the Elwha, Jackson, and North Fork Quinalt stations), typically had generator houses associated with the station complex, that were stylistically similar to the one at this guard station, Eagle Guard Station has the only extant and intact generator house presently in the park. In addition, the Eagle Guard Station is one of very few extant Forest Service-built guard stations that retains its physical integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY ☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS ☐ NR ☐ COUNTY ☐ NHL ☐ LOCAL ☐ HABS ☐ OTHER ☐ HAER-I ☐ HAER ☐ NPS ☐ STATE

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

22. INVENTORIED BY AFFILIATION DATE

'35

'36

'37

S 15

S 15

S 14

S 14

S 13

S 13

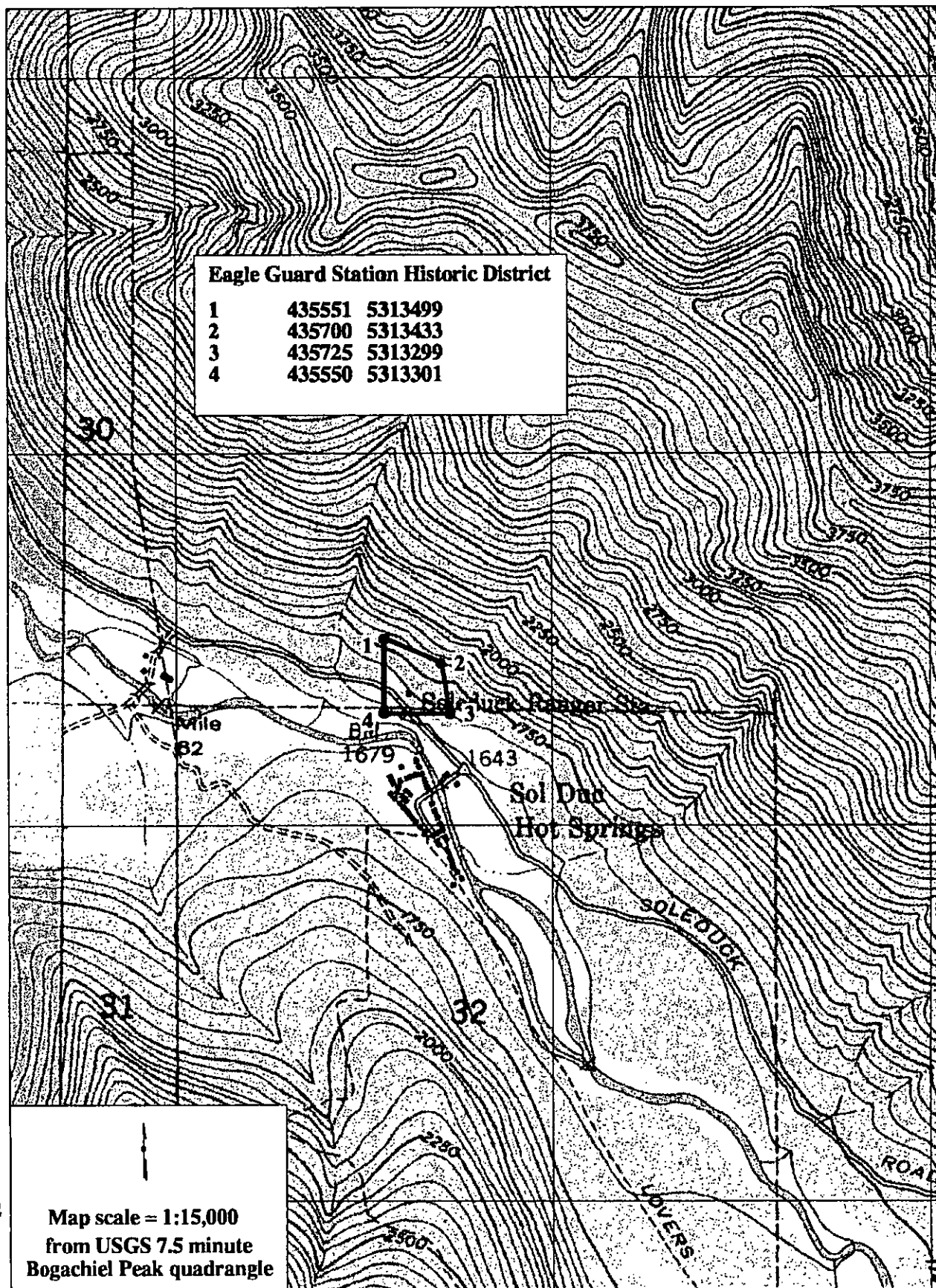
S 12

S 12

Eagle Guard Station Historic District

1	435551	5313499
2	435700	5313433
3	435725	5313299
4	435550	5313301

Map scale = 1:15,000
from USGS 7.5 minute
Bogachiel Peak quadrangle



EAGLE GUARD STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT

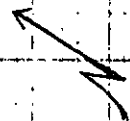
LCS 09020

LCS 30106

LCS 30273

LCS 09021

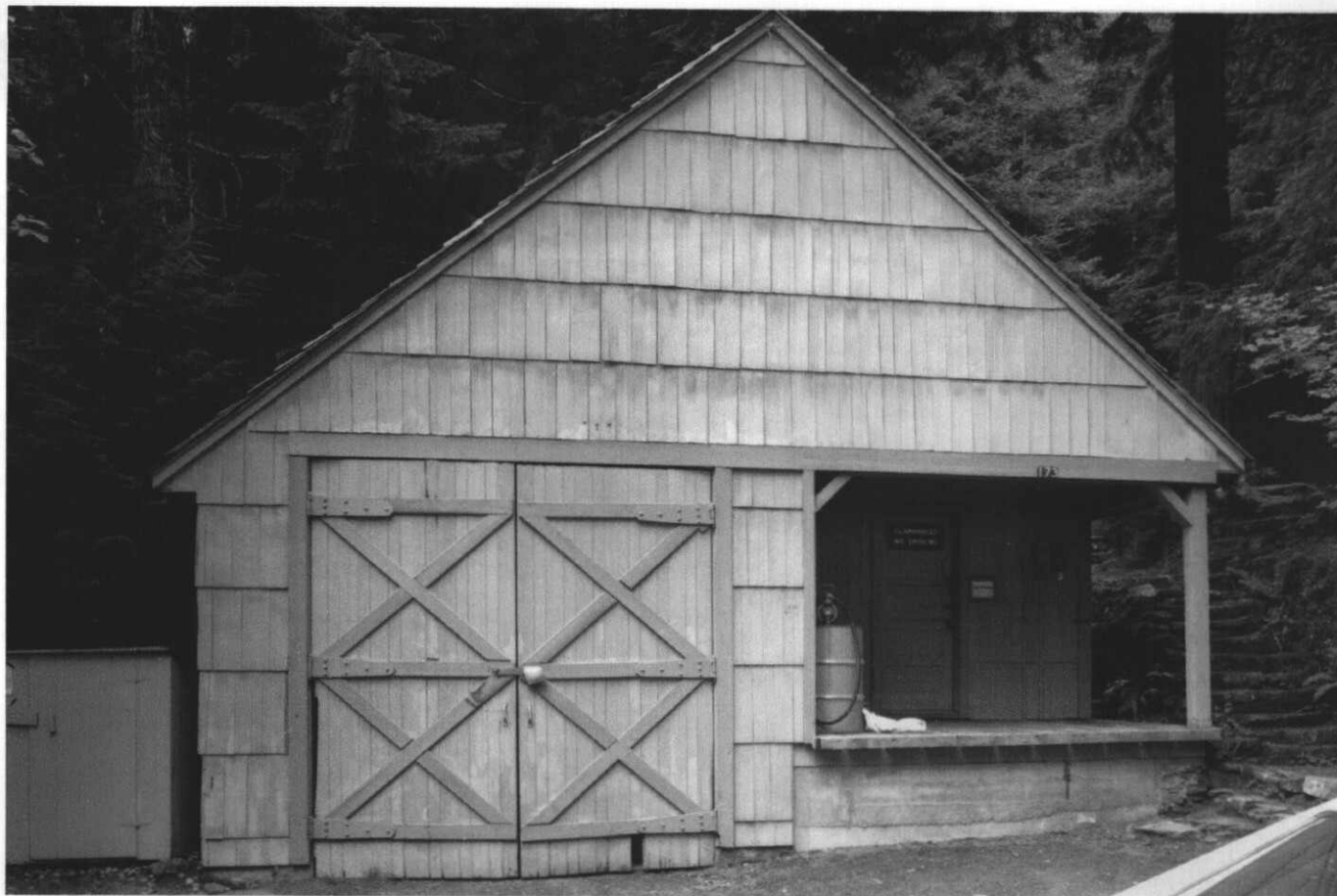
LCS 09020





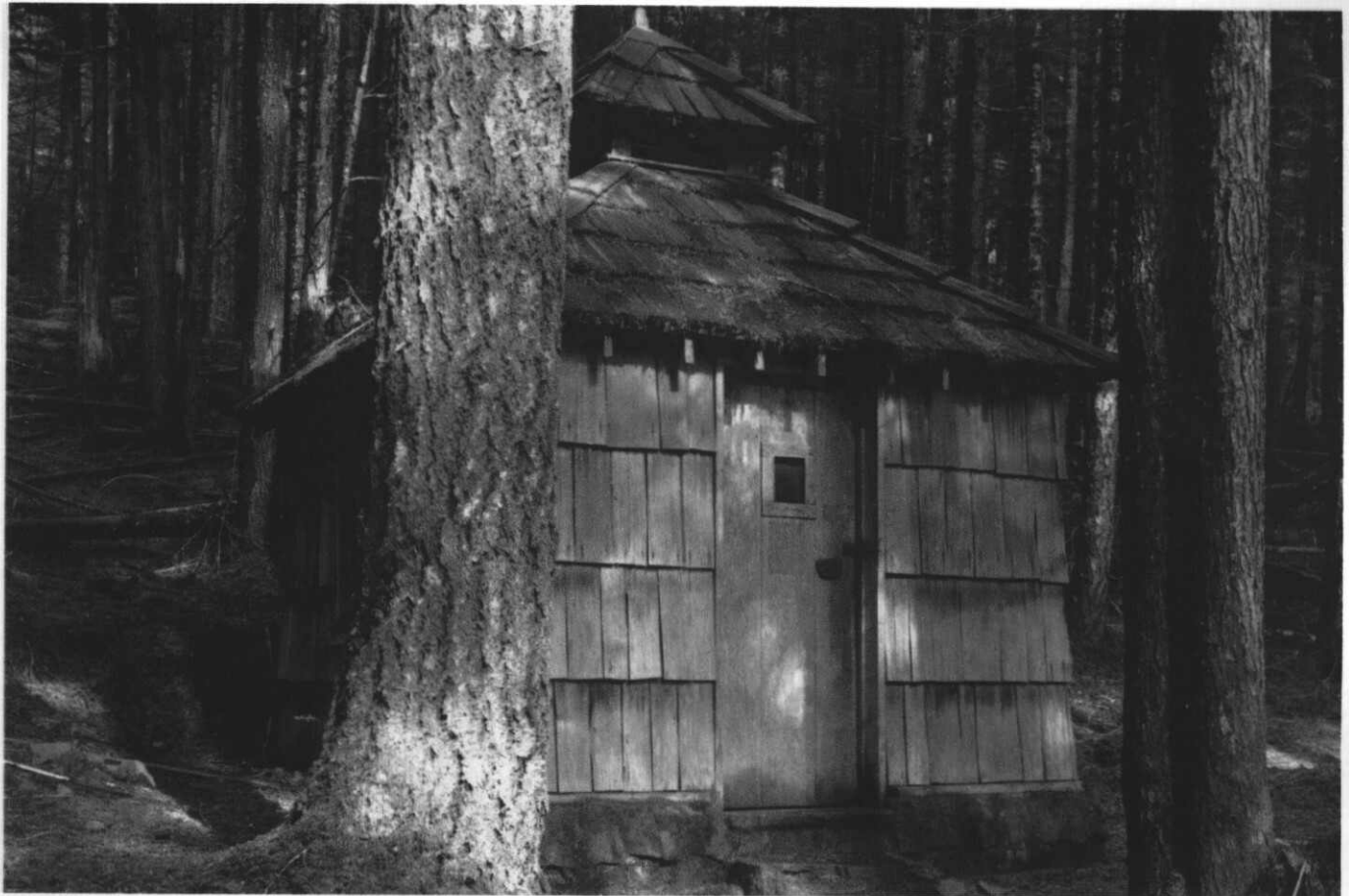
Description

Residence; Eagle Guard Station Historic District
Clallam County, WA; Sol Duc
view looking North



Description

Garage; Eagle Guard Station Historic District
Clallam County, WA; Sol Duc
view looking West



Description

Generator House; Eagle Guard Station Historic District
Clallam County, WA; Sol Duc
view looking North